

No. 7205	號五零百七千七第	日二十月七年一十緒光	HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1882	五拜禮	號五十二月八英港香	PRICE \$20 PER MONTH
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INTELLIGENCE

INTELLIGENCE

IN THE EVENING

THE 25TH AUGUST,
AT 9 O'CLOCK P.M.
GRAND PERFORMANCE
AT
CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN
CIRCUS AND PERFORMING
ANIMALS.

With the most Gigantic and most Tremendous
Shows ever brought to China,
In which are assembled together the most
famous Artists (Male and Female) from the best
EQUESTRIAN and GYMNIC SCHOOLS of
Europe and America, who will perform feats
Requiring Nerve, Endurance, and Aptitude in the
different roles assumed, and all that is bril-
liant and novel in horsemanship.

In addition to which will appear the
IMPERIAL SHIMIZU
JAPANESE TROUPE

(8 in Number)

Recently engaged by SIGNOR CHIARINI at an enormous outlay of Money to travel with his already recognised Great Company.

ADMISSION:

Boxes for 6 Persons.....	\$12.00
Dress Circle.....	2.00
Stall (Carpeted Seats).....	1.00
Pit.....	50

Children under ten and Soldiers under the rank of Officers, half price except to Boxes.

**TOMORROW (SATURDAY)
AFTERNOON
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
AT 4 O'CLOCK.**

A reserved division of the Carpeted and Fit
Seats has been arranged for Native Ladies,
(To which they alone are admitted.)

66 A Plan of the Seats can be seen at the
Entrance to the
HONGKONG HOTEL
(Mr. Moore's Office),
where Tickets will be on Sale TO-DAY and
DAILY from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M., accompa-
nied by a Reading Room, with a view to the accom-

Doors open at 7.30 P.M.—Performance to
 commence at 9 punctually.
 G. AGRATI,
 General Agent.
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1882. [1600

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Steamship
"FORIEN"
 Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above
 Ports, To-DAY, the 25th instant, at FOUR P.M.

instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DE LA SALLE & CO.
Hankong, 24th August, 1885. [1596]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for KINHO, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN,
HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSE).

THE Company's Steamship
"PRIMA,"
Captain Butler, will be despatched at NOON
TO-MORROW, the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1882. [1579]

For **GWATOW, AMOY, and FOOCHOW.**
THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on **TUESDAY**, the 29th inst., at
Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1882. [1599]

FOR SAIGON.

THE German Steamer
"ATA-LANTA,"
 Captain E. G. Pfaff, will be despatched for the
 above Port on **WEDNESDAY NEXT**, the
 30th instant, **AFTERNOON**.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
KUNG ONN,
 No. 62, Praya Central.
 Hongkong, 24th August, 1892. [1597]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOE LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship

"ORESTES"
Captain Webster, will be despatched on or about the 22nd September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1892. [154]

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.**
IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—**TAM SHEI KWING**, Gun-
seller, carrying on business at No. 155,
Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, un-
der the name of "**CHEONG LUNG**" having

been adjudged Bankrupt, under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, on the 2nd day of August 1882, and the said JAMES ACKROYD, Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, at the First Meeting of Creditors, to be held by the said Registrar, on the 20th day of August, 1882, at ELEVEN of the clock in the FORENOON, precisely, at the Office of the Registrar of the said Court.


The said JAMES ACKROYD, Esquire, Designated by the Official Assignee and Assigns, Debtors and Messors are the Solicitors in the Bankruptcy.

A Public Sitting will hereafter be appointed by the said Court for the said Bankrupt to pass

his last examination, and to make application for his discharge, of which sitting notice will be given in the Hongkong Government Gazette, at the First Meeting of Creditors, the Registrar will require the said Debtors, the said Creditors and the Creditors, who shall have proved their Debts respectively, or the majority in value of the said Creditors, are hereby directed to choose at such Meeting an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects to be called the Creditors' Assignee or Assignees.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1882.

LEWIS & GOSSET,
Solicitors in the Matter.


NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that CROWN RENTS for the half year ending 24th June, 1892, and the POLICE, LIGHTING, WATER and FIRE BRIGADE RATES for the 3rd Quarter of 1892, must be paid on or before the 31st August.

Defaulters after that date will be proceeded against in the Supreme Court.

J. RUSSELL
Colonial Treasurer.

Colonial Treasury,
Rangoon, 16th August, 1892. [1568]

100-301215-1017

MAIL & SUBSCRIPTION

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 1st, and is due here on the 29th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer
Vorwärts, left Singapore on the 20th, and may
be expected to arrive on the 26th instant.
The steamer *Glenfruin* left Singapore on the
22nd, and is due here on the 28th instant.

The Union Line steamer *Harter* left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 22nd, and may be expected here on or about the 28th instant.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For America and Germany—For Europe to

For Manila.—For *Conquest*, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits Settlements.—For *Glenelg*, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 8.30 P.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—For *Sumida Maru* on Friday, the 1st September, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—For *Geelong* on Saturday, the 2nd September, at 11.20 A.M.

On Saturday, the 2nd September, at 11.30 A.M.
For Straits and Bombay.—Per Sunda, on
Saturday, the 2nd September, at 3.30 P.M.

His Excellency the Administrator has been
pleased to approve of the following Hours for
closing the English Mails till further notice, on
the days mentioned below:—

Thursday, Aug. 4 the 31st.
 3.00 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.
 4.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Post-
 ing of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
 5.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
 5.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee
 of 10 cents until
 5.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
 6.00 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board

the packet with late fee of 10 cents, and newspapers without late fee, until 9.30 P.M. when the Supplementary Mail will be closed; Circulars will be returned to the Post Office.
After 9.30 P.M. Letters may be placed in the Loose Box for treatment at Singapore.

**HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT
MAILS.**

THE FRENCH MAIL.

DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE (or **SATURDAY** if the departure be on Monday).

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

DAY OF DEPARTURE.

7 A.M., Post Office opens.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Letters of 10 cents until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board
the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until
time of departure.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet "SAGHA
LIEN," will be despatched on THURSDAY

The 24th instant, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, via Naples to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India (via Madras), the Australasia Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The Mails per British Contract Packet
"THIBET," will be closed on THURSDAY,
the 31st August, to and through the
United Kingdom and Europe *via* *Brisol*; to
the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta; and
Gibraltar.
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the

LOCAL AND INDIAN PARCEL POST.
1.—Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Pakoi, the Straits Settlements, and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions:—2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more

than 5 lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. by 3 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, Parcel, containing no letter, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the Case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India is compulsory.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship and the date.

with the name of the ship, and prepare to send per half pence as usual. The Post Office undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters, per 100	10 Cents
Post Cards, each	3 Cents
Books, Patterns, and Commercial Papers, per 200	2 Cents
Newspapers & Prices Current, each	2 Cents
Registration	10 Cents
Do. with return receipt ..	15 Cents

Commercial papers signify such papers as
though written by hand, do not bear the characters

ter of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of any under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no in-

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a receipt book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been lost.

No responsibility can be accepted in this Department for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries or to notes addressed to subordinate officers. The shroffs told off to sell stamps should especially not be regarded as able to give correct information. The Postal Guide alone is the standard on all such points.

all points on which such information may be required.

TEA MUSTERS.

Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail.

bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable to become round ones to be bulged in.

that you would think he must instantly drop dead. He fell, but as the music did not cease, his comrades again put him on his legs, and although he now commenced to rear, the rest of the Arabs remained as passive as though nothing was going on. He shouted out one particular word so often that we asked the dragoman its meaning, and he replied, "They will give you the life!" and scorpius. At this moment a Frenchman, a man who was one of our party because greatly excited, and rushing towards the door exclaimed, "Good! heaven! let us go, that fellow's brain is burning." I felt that I had seen quite enough, so we followed the Frenchman. The dragoman was much annoyed at our going without seeing the performer eat scorpius; he stayed with the fourth member of our party to see the thing done, and he said, "I had told you that I had little difficulty in ending your day down the hill to the city. Each of us had paid a fee of 8 francs on entering, and besides our party there was another of five gentlemen, mostly Germans, who doubtless paid the same. Since then I have seen the dancing devils, who promenade like teetotums, and the howling carvershies of Osiris, but none of these appeared to me so wonderful as the announcements of the Kasbagh."—*Monsi.*

SKOBELEFF'S STORY.
From one who knew Skobelev and his history well we receive the following sketch:

history went we receive the following sketch of the General's career. Some passages in it are too good to be lost, and are gathered together by his laudatory biographers; but there is nothing humane—rather the contrary, perhaps—in suppressing them.

Skobeleff was the one Russian commander who bade fair to rival Suvoroff. Emphatically a "soldier's general," and a Russian soldier's ideal, he would, probably have become a great captain anywhere—would have been a great captain in Russia, even if he had not the forces of the Czar. He was, indeed, I believe, at heart a Republican; hence the secret of his popularity with the rank-and-file. Skobeleff was bold and fearless. Careless of his own life, which he exposed—freely whenever he got a chance of doing so, he exposed the same self-sacrificing courage in others. Not that he neglected any precautions to ensure his safety, either in military operations or in the matter of his own accommodation. There is no man living who could get more, or as much, as he did out of the Russian soldier, and there is none whom the army would follow as they followed him. Indeed, this fact, which was very well known in Russia, may possibly have had something to do with his sudden demise. He might have made himself anything he pleased in Russia short of a Czar, and he might have been a very successful man in that country, he had many and powerful enemies. He despised luxuries, "roughed it" habitually, and while campaigning ate the coarsest rations—foreswore

gone on murdering until the population was killed or enslaved or driven into exile, as by the Russian account, they expected the Russians would have done.

On the conclusion of the campaign General Skobeleff repaired to St. Petersburg, where it is said (though accounts differ) he was very coldly received by the Emperor. Anyhow, he almost immediately applied for leave and went to Paris, made his famous speech against the Germans, and returned to Russia, where he received an ovation on arrival and *ex-revèle*. His sudden death is generally thought to be rather mysterious and certainly no man alive seemed less likely to die six months ago than Skobeleff, and none more likely to be entering upon a new career.—*St. James's Gazette.*

MAN AND INSECT.

The only nerves (worth mentioning) in the human body—which are not under the control of the brain, are those of the heart and other internal organs; and over these parts as everybody knows, we have not any voluntary power. But all our limbs and muscles are moved in accordance with impulses sent down from the brain, so that, for example when I have made up my mind to send a telegram to a friend, my legs take me to the telegraph office, my hand writes the proper message, and my tongue undertakes the necessary arrangements with the clerk. But in the insect's body there is no such regular subordination of all the parts con-

there cannot be) of the common soldier. He would even smoke their execrable tobacco

(there cannot be) of a common soldier. He would even smoke their execrable tobacco out of their rude wooden pipes. His enemies affirmed that this was all acting; if so, it was first-rate acting and it did not fail to bring down the Russian army.

The Russian army, for all men without "protection" or family interest, is a hard school to graduate in: a school of scandal, finesse, intrigue, jealousy, hardship, impetuosity and jobbery. A man without "friends" who enters it soon finds that it requires a sharp sword, a cool unscrupulous head, and a steady hand to open that crater.

It is hardly surprising therefore to be situated in great measure to the surroundings in which he was educated.

Slobefski made his debut in the army of the Caucasus, where he was posted on the staff. He was not much of a courier, and it is unfortunately notorious that no man of ability and courage ever could get on with the language of the Caucasus High Command. General de Michael, So Slobefski soon found the miserable Court go-to for him, and made for "fresh fields and pastures new" in Central Asia: where—Russian officers and officials being as unfettered as Anglo-Indian ones were during the last century—he speedily made a name and position in company with Karapukine, Tierschoff, and others.

His knowledge of the Turkish and the Tarco-Russian war is well known. It is noteworthy that even his enemies could find no worse to say of him at that time than that he was "an adventurer, staking his life against success."

On the defeat and failure of the first expedition sent against the Tekke Turkomans, in 1880, Slobefski (temporarily stipulating for

is very different. It was not a piece of clockwork mechanism, wound up to perform a certain number of fixed movements, and

officers, control of communications, transport, and all other departments) undertook to subdue them. This task was serious one; for the Tukes, like all fighting Asiatic races when flushed with victory, were dangerous enemies, hard to beat. When they were finally routed, it was found in which they had concentrated some 20,000 fanatical warriors, were invited by Skobelev's small army of about 7,000 of all arms—the remaining 10,000 men of the force being occupied in keeping the communications open—the real difficulties commenced. The first stand, near Arkuskan station, made Turkish armies to retreat for two or three thousand miles just before dawn; falling heroically on the parallel approaches, and breaching batteries, which they more often captured, driving such as the Russian troops as were not at once cut to pieces completely out of the trenches so far as the front was concerned, they were forced and covered, keeping the whole force often night and day under arms. In one of those sallies Skobelev's famous white charger, on which he had made the Turkish campaign, was killed under him, and himself was in imminent danger. The loss of this horse, however, did not shake his serene confidence, nor shake his resolution somewhat. He telegraphed to Yildiz desiring that another general should be sent to take command "in case he was killed"; in the final assault, which he proposed delivering almost immediately, and General Zassloff actually fell for this purpose, but the attack was so well planned would not survive if the attack failed, and significantly observed to his staff: "that if it did fail there was nothing for it but their revolvers."

The assault was made by escalade, at a point midway between a gullible beach overlooking the batteries and a narrow causeway leading under a bastion or mud wall some 800 yards distant from the first breach. Now the defenders naturally expected the assault to be made by the breaches, and had made every preparation to repel it—at those points; and thus they were taken altogether by surprise. The assault was made by the surprise, which took some time to effect, the artillery was dragged through the breaches, and, being mounted on the wall (or rather the terre-plein), opened a rapid and effective cannonade on the crowded interior of the enclosure, while the cavalry moved round outside to cut off the retreat of the fugitives.

By midnight the Russian army was in the Russian infantry descended into the enclosure; and orders having been issued to give no quarter, some 6,000 to 7,000 of the enemy were massacred, an equal number being shot or cut down by the Cossacks and dragoons who were still attempting to escape. Many of the Russians were wounded, and some completely sickened by the slaughter, which was horrible. The Cossacks, as usual, spared no one, and made no difficulty about cutting women's ears off to get their bangles, and so forth. As contingents from the Akhal, Goktepe, and the Kizilirmak were sent to Goktepe (all the borders having for the time made common cause against the Russians), this severe lesson, joined to the subsequent

clockwork mechanism, wound up to perform a certain number of fixed movements, are incapable of ever going beyond the narrow circles for which it is designed.—*Knowledge*.

"THE VALUE OF EXERCISE."

"The value of exercise" is always dependent on the special needs of the particular organism exercised. The body, as a whole, is inclusive of the brain, and, therefore, of what we are wont to call "the mind," is composed of a number of essentially separate, though interdependent parts, each with its own part or apparatus. Health is the result of the harmonious working together of these systems. Each one for itself obeys the universal law that a living organism feeds as work; but as all, so to say, dine at the same table, it is one unduly—that is, excessive—exercised, so that it requires a disproportionate amount of food, while the part which has the weakest, will be deprived of its natural supply, and suffer in consequence. Speaking generally, it may be said that the food of the entire body is supplied from central and common source; that each system nourishes itself, its special need being met by the blood, and that the energy of the organism is dependent upon and centered in the local apparatus.—Thus some individuals are well-nourished and energetic as regards the mental system, while they are starved and weakly of body. Others, again, are muscular, but deficient in mind-power. If a man is muscular, and yet does not seem to be worked or underfed, it is not likely to be beneficial, but the reverse, to overwork some other part. Nothing is gained by exhausting one part of the organism because another is exhausted. Practically "overwork" means work which does not strengthen, but exhausts the system, and which is done in quantity or bad in quality. Whatever the defect may be, it must be remedied locally, that is to say, as regards the system which is at fault, not by sowing some other system in action. In those cases which seem to be benefited by prescribing muscular exercise, the patient is told to eat, and to rest less, the good gained is not due to the exercise of the muscular system, but to the relief of the brain. Only in so far as increased muscular exercise may quicken the pulse and promote assimilation does the physical exercise of the brain-worker advantage him mentally in the manner now seeking to explain. To repair the defects of nutrition in one part of the organism, by making some other part work and feed. There is, however, always behind and underlying these special considerations that all important one to which we alluded just now—namely, that health comes from the harmony working together of all the parts or systems of the organism. Therefore to establish a normal state, the wise-liver should so order his life and work as to give every part of his organism a sufficient incentive to nutrition. This can only be accomplished by ensuring the activity of the system, and by making the most judicious exertions, as general sleep is the sum of peculiar sleeps.—*Lancet*.

[illegible]

Benledi	Aug. 20	J. Ross
Parishbrook	Aug. 21	H. Wharfe

Minerva	Aug. 11	Dahme
St. Idona	Aug. 23	Durand